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571 than for the other months, evidently some extra payment for New Year's.

357 There were 34 families that had one or more servants
596 living with the household. Seven of these families had two servants, and two families had four. Only 14 of the 47 servants were males. Three of these were ricksha men, two were apprentices, and three were male relatives working for room and board. Under the Chinese family system, those who are earning are responsible not only for the support of the members of their own "small" family—wife, children, mother, and father—but also are expected to help support members of the "large" family who may be in need. In fact, those in need may virtually demand assistance. Such a system helps distribute the burden of unemployment in a situation where, even under ordinary conditions, it is no easy task to find work and men are likely to be idle for long periods. Sometimes, however, the demands are so numerous and so persistent that they put an undue burden on the working members of the "large" family. We have known of instances where men have given up positions expecting that their relatives will support them; others where a man has refused an increase in salary because the demands of the family, upon learning of the added income, would be even more than the amount of the increase. Instead of giving money to unemployed relatives, some "small" families sometimes discharge their duty by giving them room, board and occasional presents in return for help around the house. In such cases, they do not pay any regular wage.

357 Five of the 34 families employing servants had incomes of less than $90 a month. Two of the five had appren-

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tices living with and helping the family; and one, a family in the $25 group, had a girl student living with them and doing part-time work for her room, board, and $1.50 a month. One apprentice received no pay, the other was given $45 at New Year's and $30 at the Autumn Festival. 357

While only a few of the families receiving less than $90 a month had full-time help, 60 per cent of those with incomes of more than $90 a month had servants living with the family. Many of the families in the higher income groups, who were without full-time servants, had considerable part-time help that came in occasionally, or even regularly by the day. For several families, the expenditure was more than enough to pay the wages of a full-time servant, but ordinarily it was not equal to the amount a servant would be paid if he provided his own food. Even in the $200 group, some of the families did all their own work.

Servants living with Chinese families ordinarily are given room and board, most of their clothes, and a small monthly wage. In some cases, they have perquisites that give them a little added income. Things discarded by the family often can be sold for a few coppers, commissions are often paid by the tradesmen bringing supplies to the house. It was difficult to determine from the accounts the amount of the servants' money wage, as many were paid only part of their wages each month. They left the balance with their employers to be drawn at some future date, often before Chinese New Year when money is needed to settle outstanding accounts, and for the New Year celebration. So far as we could discover, the wages for women varied from $1.50 to $5 a month, with the largest number receiving $2.50 and $3 a month. The av-

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357 erage was a little over $3 a month. A man's wage in Peiping ordinarily was slightly more than a woman's, but the accounts are not clear as to the exact amount of the difference. In two families, a man was paid $2 a month; in two others, a man and a woman were paid a total of $5 a month. One family in the $300 group paid four servants, two men and two women, $30 a month; while for another family who employed a man and a woman servant, the expenditure for service was approximately $20 a month.

511 The average amount spent for service by the families reporting was .50 cents or less a year, for the income groups below $25 a month. It varied from $1.20 to $6.75 a year, for the groups between $25 and $90 a month. For the $80 group, the average was only $3.50 a year; but for the $90 group, it was $27.75. Two-thirds of the families in that group had full-time servants. For the $200 group, the average was $66.45 a year, but for the $300 group it was $145 a year.

For only one of the income groups below $90 a month was the expenditure for service more than 1 per cent of the family budget. For the $15 group, it was only 0.1 per cent. Over $90 a month, the proportion varied from 1.2 to 2.8 per cent, but for only three groups was it more than 2 per cent. (Table 35.)

The wide difference between the $80 and $90 groups, in both the amount and the percentage spent for service, makes it seem evident that a Chinese family ordinarily must have an income of at least $90 a month before it is able to afford a full-time servant. In this connection it must be remembered that, if a family employs a full-time servant, the amount spent for service does not represent